

FOURTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

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LUNACY COMMISSION

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,

DECEMBER 1ST, 1899.



BALTIMORE:
THE SUN PRINTING OFFICE.
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THE LUNACY COMMISSION,

STATE OF MARYLAND.

PRESIDENT :

JOHN MORRIS, M. D.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

THOMAS S. LATIMER, M. D.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

I. E. ATKINSON, M. D.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

C. BIRNIE, M. D.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL :

ISIDOR RAYNER,

BALTIMORE, MD.

SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION :

GEORGE J. PRESTON, M. D.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION:

819 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

FOURTEENTH REPORT
OF THE
LUNACY COMMISSION.

*To His Excellency, LLOYD LOWNDES,
Governor of the State of Maryland:*

In obedience to the requirements of law, the Lunacy Commission begs leave to submit its annual report detailing the general condition of the insane of the State.

The report of the Secretary is so full and its suggestions so eminently practical and wise (all of which having been submitted to and approved by the Commission) that little remains to be said in regard to the labors of the Commission or the general betterment of the condition of the insane.

The duties of the Secretary have been so arduous and painstaking that it would seem to be a simple act of justice that his salary be made commensurate with his work, and the Commission would, therefore, respectfully suggest to the Legislature, through Your Excellency, that liberal action should be taken in this matter.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LUNACY LAWS.

The present laws relating to the commitment of the insane, whilst very simple, have worked harmoniously in the past, yet the suggestions of the Secretary in regard to their amendments would no doubt be an improvement on present conditions. Too much legislation on this subject is not desirable. Only those who visit the institutions of the different counties and become acquainted with their needs can properly exercise the right judgment in this matter.

There has been apparently a great deal of interest shown in regard to the insane since our last report, but this interest has been confined to a few individuals and has not been general. There is one single fact that obtains through all the information gleaned from every available source—viz., that there is no hardship, no cruelty, not even neglect to be noted in any of our asylums, State or private, and that there is a gradual improvement in their management and morale.

In conclusion, the Commission feel it a duty to express to Your Excellency their earnest thanks for your unvarying and faithful co-operation in their labor.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MORRIS,

President.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Members of the Lunacy Commission :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report :

STATE AND CITY HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

During the past year many improvements are to be noted in our public hospitals for the insane. At the Maryland Hospital for the Insane (Spring Grove) the industrial shop has been completed, thus affording occupation for a large number of patients, and a new heating and ventilating plant has been put in, together with a number of minor improvements, which are noted in the report of this institution, which appears further on.

At the Second Hospital for the Insane (Springfield) the group of buildings intended for the female insane is completed, and will soon be ready for occupancy.

At the Maryland Training-School for Feeble-Minded there have been no special changes made during the year, but plans have been drawn for extensive and much-needed additional buildings.

There have been no notable improvements at Bay View Asylum, but there has been a steady improvement in the management of the institution.

Altogether, it may be said that the work at the public institutions during the past year has been highly satisfactory. Not only have there been valuable material improvements added to the already good equipment, but much has been done in the way of introducing more and better means for the occupation and entertainment of the patients.

CORPORATE AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

The State of Maryland is fortunate in having an unusually large number of private and corporate institutions of a superior order. Of the corporate institutions, one, Mount Hope Retreat, is, perhaps, the largest of its kind in this country. The other, the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, can show an equipment second to no institution of its class anywhere. In addition to these corporate institutions, there are a number of most excellent private sanitariums, receiving mainly mild cases of mental disease. There are no special changes to be noted in these well conducted institutions.

COUNTY ASYLUMS.

Four counties in the State have institutions designed especially for the reception of insane patients. In two of these are a few paupers, in addition to a considerable number of insane. In these four asylums there is an aggregate of 328 insane patients, and it must be said that the same defects that were pointed out in the last report are even more obvious at the close of another year. Several of these institutions are overcrowded, there is no effort made in any one of them to afford the patients anything like suitable occupation or entertainment, and the number of attendants is far below what it should be.

This latter deficiency is the most glaring one in the management, since with an adequate number of attendants the patients could at least be kept out in the open air, even if they had no occupation or amusement provided for them. It must be said, unfortunately, that in the institutions referred to the central idea seems to be that the insane patients are semi-criminals and must be securely guarded. It is clear that, with the inadequate means at their command, the counties should not attempt to care for acute cases of insanity, or even for chronic cases that require close supervision. It must be said that the officers of these institutions are faithful and attentive, but they

are hopelessly handicapped in their efforts by lack of means to properly equip and conduct the asylums over which they preside.

COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.

Very few improvements are to be reported from the county almshouses. Most of these institutions are in bad repair, they are inadequately furnished, they are usually overcrowded and in many instances the superintendents are totally lacking in the qualifications for their office. Consequently the unfortunate patients do not have proper care and supervision. The superintendents of these institutions are poorly paid; they have in most instances a large farm to supervise, in addition to the care of patients, and, unfortunately, are changed with every change in the politics of the county. Some improvement has been made in the matter of mechanical restraint, which was so severely criticised in the last report of the Lunacy Commission. The Secretary has seen fewer cases in restraint or seclusion this year than last. There are enough such cases, however, to warrant the iteration of the opinion expressed in the last report that the counties should not attempt to care for acute mental cases, or even chronic cases that require careful supervision. It is to be hoped that during the coming year all such cases will be removed to one of our State institutions, where alone they can be properly cared for.

THE CARE OF DEMENTED AND IDIOTIC CASES.

A very large proportion of the population of the almshouses consists of terminal dementia, senile dementia, idiocy and imbecility. There is no reason why this class should not remain in the county institution, provided the almshouse is properly managed and the inmates suitably cared for. As a matter of fact, such cases are a distinct burden to the hospitals for the insane, and occupy room that is needed for cases of acute insanity, or chronic cases that require careful supervision. In

the neighboring State of Virginia, for example, where State control prevails, the class of cases mentioned above is a distinct embarrassment to the State hospitals. In regard to the care of such cases in this State, the only question is whether the county almshouses are sufficiently well equipped and managed. There is no doubt of the fact that most of our almshouses are in very bad repair, and are not properly furnished. The Superintendent has the charge of the farm, which, in many instances, is a large one, and he is rarely provided with an assistant. As a result of this system the patients are almost entirely without any proper supervision. The cause of this state of affairs is the utterly inadequate appropriation made by the counties for the support of the pauper insane. The endeavor of the county officials seems to be not the welfare of the unfortunate pauper insane, but how to support them at the minimum cost. A remarkably low per capita rate for the support of the pauper insane should not be a matter of pride, but, on the contrary, should be regarded as an evidence of a want of proper interest in this most unfortunate class. It is next to impossible to obtain a suitable man to properly supervise the patients in an almshouse and manage a farm on a salary of a few hundred dollars. A far better plan would be for several counties to combine and build and equip a suitable almshouse and employ a competent man, with a matron and one or more assistants. Under this arrangement suitable persons might be secured, and such an institution would be properly equipped and managed, and the individual cost would probably be less than under the present system. With a large farm it would cost little more to support one hundred patients than fifty. In a collection of a hundred or more patients there would probably be enough able-bodied men to work the farm without the necessity of hiring farm labor. As far as location is concerned, there would be no great difficulty in the plan proposed. Very few of the almshouses ever receive acute medical or surgical cases, and the class of patients that are received could easily be taken to an institution conveniently situated with reference to the three or four counties

that would enter into the combination. Each county, of course, would pay its *pro rata*, and it is certain that under this plan the institutions would be vastly better than they are at present, and the cost of maintenance would probably be less than under the present system. This suggestion is certainly worthy of careful consideration.

MINGLING OF THE SEXES.

One of the worst blots upon the almshouse system in this State is the freedom with which the sexes mingle. During the past year at least half a dozen children have been begot and born in the county almshouses. This refers, of course, to children born of insane or feeble-minded women. Where there is no supervision, or at least a very feeble attempt at supervision over the pauper insane, such calamities must occur. In several of the county almshouses of this State there are insane or feeble-minded women who give birth to children almost as frequently as the law of reproduction permits. Under the plan proposed above the sexes would be rigorously separated, and such shameful occurrences would be impossible. The superintendents of almshouses have repeatedly told the Secretary that under the present system it is impossible to keep the men and women apart. Disregarding the moral side of the question, it would be far more economical for the counties to adopt some such plan as the one proposed above, or to send such women to the State institutions. The children born of this class are, as a rule, idiotic and are a life long charge upon the county.

EPILEPTICS.

There is no class in the community more deserving of sympathy than those unfortunate individuals afflicted with epilepsy. Epileptic children are not allowed to go to school if they have attacks during school hours. It is impossible for such children to obtain employment, since upon the first attack they are dismissed. Hence, it is imperative upon the State to assume

charge of this class, or at least of the indigent individuals belonging to it. At present there is absolutely no place in the State where indigent epileptics can be sent. The Maryland Training School is intended for feeble-minded and in no sense for epileptics, and of course, epileptics cannot be sent to one of the State hospitals for the insane unless they show distinct evidences of mental alienation. The Silver Cross Home has made a start in the right direction, but this institution is very small and without adequate means.

The plan of colonizing the epileptics, which has been in successful operation for many years in Germany, has been inaugurated in many of our States and has proved of inestimable benefit to this unfortunate and helpless class. Such colonies can be made, as experience has shown, largely self-supporting, since the great majority of the patients are able to work and can be taught trades. It would be a perfectly feasible plan to inaugurate an epileptic colony at Springfield. It is clear that the State will be compelled to afford some provision for this class in the near future, and there is plenty of room at Springfield for the colony. A portion of this large estate could be set apart for this purpose without interfering with the institution now located there. There is urgent need for some provision for this most unfortunate class.

NEGRO INSANE.

The steady increase of insanity in the colored race in this State calls for careful consideration. In Maryland it is not possible to keep the negro and white insane in the same wards, and consequently, at institutions where both races are detained, it is necessary to provide entirely separate apartments and dining-rooms. This entails, of course, additional expense, and forbids the proper utilization of space. Moreover, it is the unanimous opinion of the asylum superintendents of this State that the negro insane are more unmanageable and give more trouble than the white.

At present there are no negro insane received at the Second Hospital (Springfield), and the comparatively small number at Spring Grove is a distinct embarrassment to the institution. The city's colored insane are provided for at Bay View and those of the State are for the most part sent to the county almshouses.

The negro insane in the State now number nearly 400, and it is clear that some provision should be made for them. The State should either erect a group of buildings at Springfield exclusively for the colored insane or purchase the Montevue Asylum at Frederick or the Sylvan Retreat at Cumberland and equip one of these institutions for this purpose. Of the two plans the first is decidedly the best. With the splendid plant already in operation at Springfield it would be less expensive and in every way better to erect there a group of buildings for the colored insane. It is hoped that this subject will receive the earnest attention of the members of the Legislature.

THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

Having in this State no separate institution for the criminal insane, this class is of necessity placed with the pauper insane. While, of course, the insane patients know little and care little about this, still it is an indignity that should not be placed upon the relatives of decent poor people. Naturally and properly the relatives will object to having the unfortunate members of their families placed in the same ward with insane convicts. The State should either erect a building for this class at the Second Hospital for the Insane at Sykesville, where there is abundant room, or purchase the Montevue Hospital at Frederick or the Sylvan Retreat at Cumberland, either of which institutions would be well adapted to the purpose, and send all the criminal insane to one of these places.

STATE CARE OF THE INSANE.

There can be no doubt of the fact that the State should assume the care and control of all its insane. The older countries, and many of our own States, have found by experi-

ence that this is the only proper way of dealing with this class of its dependents. The actual cost under this system is less, because the percentage of recoveries is so much greater, and the unfortunate persons are vastly better cared for than under the county system.

While apparently the State does not directly contribute anything to the support of the dependent insane, a moment's consideration will show that this is not the case. The *per capita* rate charged city or county patients is \$150 a year, while the actual cost is not below \$200. Thus it will be seen that the State contributes about one-fourth of the cost of maintenance of the patients in State institutions. State care must come gradually, and should begin by the erection of suitable buildings. The Legislature this year should make appropriations sufficiently large to erect several additional groups of buildings at Springfield. The number of indigent insane in city and counties is not much short of 2,000, while the two State hospitals, including the new group of buildings at Springfield not yet occupied, can accommodate less than 1,000. Thus it will be seen that the first step must be the erection of buildings that will accommodate at least 1,000 patients.

The Second Hospital for the Insane (Springfield) is in all respects an ideal place for this purpose. The farm consists of from 700 to 800 acres of splendid land, in a high state of cultivation, is well watered, and the region is an exceptionally healthy one. The State already has here a fine plant, consisting of an administration building and two groups for patients, with a total accommodation of 450, and for this reason it would be both more economical and convenient to enlarge this institution until it has a capacity of, say, 1,500. The different departments, male and female, white and colored, criminal and epileptic, would be virtually under one management.

Such a plan would, of course, involve a large outlay of money, and the best way, perhaps, to raise the money would be to follow the example of New York State and levy a direct tax for the support of the insane. The subject is one of very

great importance, and should command the earnest attention of the Legislature.

NECESSARY CHANGES IN THE LUNACY LAWS.

Anyone who will take the trouble to examine our lunacy laws will see at a glance how defective they are. The law of commitment, by the criminal court, for example, was found to be so cumbersome that it was disregarded many years ago, and as a consequence, nearly all of our pauper insane are illegally committed. Then the law defining "pauper insane" is a most unjust one, since if a person have \$1,000 worth of property he cannot be committed to our State or city institution as insane without making over this property to the county or city. In many instances this would pauperize the man's family. A man possessed of a small farm, for example, could not be committed to a State institution, nor could he afford to pay the rate fixed by law, which is \$7 per week. The amendments proposed make the commitment simpler and at the same time afford protection against hasty or illegal commitments and provide for inquiry into the financial condition of the person to be committed. Again, under the present laws there are no provisions for the discharge or parole of patients, both of which important matters are considered in the proposed amendments. It is also suggested that the Lunacy Commission be granted the power to remove such cases from the county almshouses as in the opinion of the Commission, should receive hospital care, to one of our State institutions. If the Commission could remove thirty or forty cases at present in the county almshouse a great deal of suffering would be relieved. As has been stated, the great majority of the insane in the county almshouses are chronic and give no trouble, but there are, perhaps, thirty cases that have to be *mechanically restrained or secluded*, and the Commission should certainly have the authority to order the removal of these patients. There are certain other minor changes proposed, which will simplify the work of the Commission.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

During the past year the Commission has held its regular meetings for the transaction of business, and call meetings of the executive committee. Dr. T. S. Latimer's term of office expired May 14th, 1899, and he was reappointed by Governor Lowndes for another term of four years. The correspondence has been much larger this year than last, especially from inmates of institutions. Letters from patients are always answered and personal interviews granted if desired. Owing to the trouble which has arisen over the interpretation of the law relating to the commitment of insane paupers, a large number of such cases have been sent to the Baltimore City Jail for convenience, and the Secretary has been called upon nearly every week to visit this institution for the purpose of ordering the removal of insane persons to Bay View. A number of cases have been removed from the Maryland Penitentiary, and many cases at private institutions as well as State institutions have been investigated. Six cases of suicide have occurred during the past year, four at private and two at State institutions. The Secretary has carefully investigated each one of these cases, and in no instance could any blame be attached to the officers or attendants of the institutions.

The card catalogue system of keeping the names and records of all the insane in public or private institutions in the State has been found to be much more satisfactory than the old method of recording such data in books. The secretary has visited all the institutions in the State, public and private, many of them repeatedly. It may be said in general that the work of the Commission has greatly increased during the past year.

MARYLAND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

(SPRING GROVE ASYLUM.)

A number of important improvements are to be noted at this hospital. The industrial shop has been completed, giving employment to a large number of patients. The industries are quite varied, including the manufacture of brooms, baskets, shoes, harness, clothing and slippers. Excellent work is also done in the carpenter shop. During the year a very entertaining little paper has been started. All the work of the paper, from the editorial department to the type setting, is done by the patients. The kitchen has been remodeled and the floor handsomely tiled. With the new ventilating system put in this year the buildings are kept well aired, and there is not a trace of "hospital odor." The female patients are employed in the kitchen department, the laundry and the clothes-room. In addition to the indoor occupations, many of the male patients aid in the farm work. Much attention is paid to amusements, and both indoor and outdoor games are provided. The Superintendent is to be warmly commended for his success in affording such ample means of amusement and occupation for the patients. The office has been handsomely fitted up, and an excellent card registry system introduced. The medical staff has shown great interest in their work during the past year. Altogether, this institution is in most excellent condition. No patient has been mechanically restrained during the year, and but one secluded. The number present on November 30, 1899, was 536—really more than the hospital can comfortably accommodate.

Superintendent—J. PERCY WADE, M. D.

Assistant Physicians—DRS. R. E. GARRETT,

C. DEWEESE,

J. C. COGGINS,

J. K. SHRIVER,

W. T. WOOTEN.

THE SECOND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

(SPRINGFIELD.)

During the past year this institution suffered an inestimable loss in the death of its gifted superintendent. Dr. Rohé had devoted a vast amount of thought and work in the planning of this hospital. He had in contemplation a great colony for the insane at Springfield, and as the means were forthcoming, proposed to erect group after group of buildings for different classes of patients.

He was an earnest advocate of the "open-door" system, and bent all his energies toward the perfecting of this most humane method of treatment. We should be thankful that he lived to see the hospital a splendid success. As long as this institution stands it will be a monument to the genius and devotion of its first superintendent. Dr. J. C. Clark, who succeeded Dr. Rohé, has taken up the work with vigor, and has managed the affairs of the institution with ability and success. The new group of buildings is now nearly ready for occupancy. The plan of construction differs very little from the first group, which has been occupied for a year and a-half. There is a central service building and three detached two-story cottages, connected by corridors. Each cottage has a day room below and a dormitory above, with necessary dressing rooms, lavatories, closets, etc. In one of the buildings is an infirmary and a well-equipped little operating room. The lighting, heating, plumbing, etc., are the very best procurable. This group of buildings, which is a-quarter of a mile or more from the other group, is intended for female patients and will, when completed, afford accommodation for something over 200 patients.

The patients have been employed on the farm and in work about the grounds. An industrial shop is much needed at this institution so that the patients can be given occupation in bad weather or when there is no farm or other out-door work to be done.

It is of interest to note that under the "open-door" system there have been but 9 escapes during the year and all of these patients were returned. The medical officers have been attentive and conscientious in the performance of their duties.

No patient has been either mechanically restrained or secluded during the year. The number of patients present November 30th, 1899, was 197.

Superintendent—J. C. CLARK, M. D.

Assistant Physicians—JOHN N. MORRIS, M. D.,

CHARLES J. CAREY, M. D.

BAY VIEW ASYLUM.

The Secretary has visited this asylum a number of times during the past year, and always found everything in excellent order. The rooms and corridors are clean, well heated and ventilated, and the patients are well cared for. The superintendent, medical staff and attendants do everything in their power to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunates under their keeping. As was said in the last report, Bay View is not a suitable place to treat the insane. The institution is very well adapted for an almshouse and hospital, but is ill-suited for the care and treatment of those suffering from mental disease. The buildings for the insane are not what they should be, and there are no means available for giving the patients suitable employment. There are no industrial shops, and the farm is not large enough to afford occupation for any considerable number. Some part of the buildings could be utilized as detention wards for cases of supposed mental derangement. In a large city like Baltimore there are many cases daily coming into the hands of the police about whose mental condition there is a question. These cases should be sent to a detention ward, where they could be properly examined and, if necessary, transferred to an institution for the insane. Then, too, there is urgent need in this city for a place of detention for alcoholic

subjects, and there should be some place where such persons could be committed and detained for a time. The Baltimore City Jail and House of Correction always contain a large number of these cases, and neither of these institutions can properly care for this class.

There are at present a considerable number of mild mental cases in the hospital department of this institution, many of whom should be in an institution for the insane.

During the year 9 patients have escaped, 15 have been paroled, 2 have been mechanically restrained and 1 secluded.

Superintendent—L. F. ZINKHAN.

Resident Physician—R. A. URQUHART, M. D.

Visiting Physician—H. J. BERKLEY, M. D.

MARYLAND ASYLUM AND TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

It is gratifying to know that the Board of Visitors of this institution have adopted plans for extensive and much-needed additional buildings. The Superintendent, Dr. F. W. Keating, writes: "The general plan contemplates the ultimate care of 500 inmates in cottages, which will be built as pressure for admission demands and as funds are available. Each cottage is to have dormitories, day-rooms, dining-rooms, bathrooms and quarters for attendants, the capacity being about 75. An administration building, centrally located, is planned, to contain offices, dining-rooms, store-rooms, etc., on the first floor, and rooms for officers and employes on the second floor. As a detached wing to this building, there will be the school-rooms, with drill-rooms and industrial-rooms on the first floor and class-rooms on the second floor. The plan proposes another wing to the administration building, which will contain an assembly hall and additional rooms for industrial purposes. Each group of children, classified according to mental capacity, will be kept apart as far as it is possible to do so." It is earnestly hoped that

the General Assembly will give liberal aid to this excellent institution and make it possible to carry out these plans.

The number of children present on November 30, 1899, was 94.

Superintendent—FRANK W. KEATING, M. D.

Attending Physician—WILLIAM H. H. CAMPBELL, M. D.

THE SHEPPARD AND ENOCH PRATT HOSPITAL.

The public is, perhaps, not in a position to appreciate the extent of this great charity. Nearly one-half the patients pay nothing, and the amount paid by the other half just about covers the cost of maintainance. During the past six months, under the strict construction of the lunacy law, no individual, possessed of any property whatever, could be committed to any of our State or City asylums at public expense, and the reimbursing plan formerly in vogue, by which persons could pay a part of the cost, was also discontinued. The distress occasioned by this change was largely overcome by the liberality of the Sheppard Hospital. A large number of worthy persons who could not be cared for under the existing laws were received and cared for at this institution, entirely without charge. The Secretary has had occasion to visit this hospital a number of times during the past year, and has always been impressed with the fact that a vast amount of unobtrusive charity is afforded a class of patients that must otherwise suffer greatly. There are a great many people in a large city like Baltimore who are almost entirely without means, and yet would not be willing to send their insane relatives to Bay View. To this class especially has the Sheppard been a great blessing.

This institution, as its founder desired, is for the treatment of presumably curable cases, and that this plan has been most successfully followed the high percentage of recoveries witnesses. When it becomes evident that a patient is incurable it is preferred to have the case removed to some institution for the

chronic insane in order to make room for another acute case. The equipment and medical direction of this hospital are as perfect as money and high professional skill and experience can make it.

The number of patients present on November 30th, 1899, was 98. No patients have been secluded or mechanically restrained during the year.

Superintendent—EDWARD N. BRUSH, M. D.

Assistant Physicians—CHARLES M. FRANKLIN, M. D.

WM. RUSH DUNTON, M. D.

MOUNT HOPE RETREAT.

There are no changes to be noted in this large institution. Everything about the building is in good order and the patients are well cared for. It is to be regretted that no notice has been taken of the two criticisms made in the last report of the Lunacy Commission in regard to the medical staff and the need of employment for the patients. Mount Hope has more patients than any other institution for the insane in the State, and yet, according to the last report, the medical staff consists of a non-resident medical superintendent and one resident physician, who does not live in the hospital. Anyone familiar with hospital work will see at once that this staff is insufficient for 600 patients. The other criticism is the want of proper occupation for the patients. This applies, of course, to the several hundred City and State patients at the institution. In our State institutions every effort is directed to the occupation of the patients because of its great therapeutic value, and Mount Hope should not be behind in this vitally important measure.

During the year there have been 4 escapes, no patient has been secluded, and but one mechanically restrained. The number present on November 30th, 1899, was 600.

Medical Superintendent—CHARLES G. HILL, M. D.

Resident Physician—F. J. FLANNERY, M. D.

THE FONT HILL PRIVATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

This excellent training school is not as well known through the State as it deserves to be. Both Dr. and Mrs. Fort are trained and experienced teachers, and the children committed to their care receive the most careful instruction and enjoy the great advantages of cultivated home surroundings.

There are no special changes to note during the year. There were present at the institution on November 30th, 1899, 22 patients.

Superintendent—SAMUEL J. FORT, M. D.

THE RICHARD GUNDRY HOME.

(CATONSVILLE.)

This excellent private sanitarium has been visited frequently by the Secretary during the past year. The patients are allowed the maximum amount of liberty, under the supervision of trained assistants, and much is done for their entertainment. No patients have been secluded or restrained during the year. There are at present 31 patients in the institution.

Superintendent—RICHARD F. GUNDRY, M. D.

CONRAD'S SANITARIUM.

The patients at this private sanitarium seem to be well cared for, and much is done for their entertainment. The Secretary regrets to be obliged to call attention to the case of terminal dementia which was alluded to in the last report. The Lunacy Commission would have ordered the removal of this case but for the fact that the Commission, unfortunately, has not this power. The Superintendent was advised several times to have

the case removed, but had not done so at the last visit of the Secretary. The case is not properly cared for, and should be at once removed to some institution where the necessary attention would be bestowed upon it.

Superintendent—ROBERT H. DODGE, M. D.

Resident Physician—H. T. BRADLEY, M. D.

Visiting Physician—J. M. HUNDLEY, M. D.

THE RIGGS COTTAGE FOR THE TREATMENT OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES.

There have been no special changes in this well-conducted private sanitarium during the past year. At present the patients number 3—two females and one male. No patient has been secluded during the year and none mechanically restrained.

Superintendent—GEORGE H. RIGGS, M. D.

MRS. GUNDRY'S SANITARIUM.

This private sanitarium is beautifully located on the Frederick Road, near Catonsville. The house is comfortable and well furnished. Only a limited number of female patients are taken, and none but mild cases. There were present November 30, 1899, six female patients.

Superintendent—MRS. MARY M. GUNDRY.

Visiting Physicians—L. H. GUNDRY, M. D.

A. T. GUNDRY, M. D.

BELLEVUE ASYLUM.

(WASHINGTON COUNTY.)

This institution was found scrupulously clean throughout, and seems well managed. The patients do not have enough

occupation, and are not kept outdoors as much as they should be. Nearly all the cases are chronic, and it has not been necessary to restrain or seclude any of them during the year. On November 30, 1899, there were 67 patients in the institution.

Superintendent—DAVID HAGER.

Visiting Physician—C. R. SCHELLER, M. D.

CHERRY HILL,

(CECIL COUNTY.)

This institution was found in good condition on the several visits of the Secretary. The building is badly arranged, since the narrow corridors do not afford space enough for the patients and there is no general sitting room provided. This latter is very much needed. There have been no patients mechanically restrained or secluded during the year. The usual criticism is to be made, namely, that not enough attention is paid to the occupation of the patients. There were 31 patients in the institution on November 30th.

Superintendent—MR. ABERNETHY.

Visiting Physician—P. B. HOUSEKEEPER, M. D.

MONTEVUE ASYLUM.

(FREDERICK COUNTY.)

The main building of this institution, in which are the white insane and white paupers, is neat and clean, and is kept in very fair repair. It is, however, a mistake to care for the insane and paupers under the same roof. As was mentioned in the last report, a fire escape should be provided, since in the event of a fire it would be impossible to get the patients out quickly. The building in which the colored insane and colored paupers are kept is badly constructed, and at the last visit of the secretary was not as clean as it should be. The wards were so

overcrowded that a number of the patients were obliged to sleep on mattresses placed on the floor of the corridors. It is very reprehensible in the county commissioners to continue to receive patients from other counties when the institution is so greatly overcrowded. Under the present law the Lunacy Commission has no authority to order the removal of patients from institutions that are overcrowded. It is hoped that all those who have the interests of the unfortunate insane at heart will use every effort to have the laws suitably amended. A number of children were seen in the colored department of this institution, which is in every way objectionable. Two patients have had to be mechanically restrained during the year, and others confined from time to time in their rooms. On November 30th there were 147 patients present.

Superintendent—FULTON B. RICE.

Visiting Physician—HENRY P. FAHRNEY, M. D.

SYLVAN RETREAT.

(ALLEGANY COUNTY.)

No changes are to be noted at this asylum during the past year. The building needs some repairs and the closet and bathing facilities are inadequate.

The recommendation in the last report as to the much-needed increase in the number of attendants has not been complied with. In the wards the insane patients are locked up for the night with no attendant, which is very reprehensible, to say the least. Little or no attention is paid to providing the patients with employment. There are two yards—one for male and the other for female patients—but there are no shade trees, and the appearance of these enclosures suggests rather a place for cattle than for insane patients. The buildings are scrupulously neat and clean and the patients are evidently as well cared for as circumstances permit. This institution, which is a very good

one of its class, illustrates the necessity of State control. There can be no doubt of the fact that if the acute cases coming into this asylum could have proper care, could be under the supervision of trained assistants, and could have suitable employment provided for them, that a far larger proportion would recover.

There were present on November 30th, 1899, eighty-three patients. No patients were secluded or mechanically restrained during the year.

Superintendent—ARTHUR W. JENKINS.

Visiting Physician—C. H. BRACE, M. D.

ALLEGANY COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This almshouse, which is only a few steps distant from the asylum (Sylvan Retreat) described in another place, is an old structure and somewhat out of repair. It was, however, clean and orderly at the time of the Secretary's visit. The superintendent is obliged to depend upon the inmates for assistance and this is sometimes difficult to obtain. There should be an assistant to aid in the management of the patients and there should be a paid cook. At the last visit of the Secretary the cooking was done by an insane negro woman. The number of patients coming under the lunacy act was on November 30th, 16. The total number of inmates averages about 50.

Superintendent—JOHN HARRIS.

Visiting Physician—C. H. BRACE, M. D.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This almshouse presented a much better appearance at the visits made to it by the Secretary this year than it did last year. The building was clean and the rooms neat and orderly. The same criticism made in the last report must be iterated, namely, the impropriety of keeping male and female patients in a build-

ing some distance from the superintendent's house, with no responsible person in charge of them. All the cases in this almshouse are chronic and no restraint has been necessary. There are 10 patients coming under the lunacy act. The total capacity of this almshouse is about 35.

Superintendent—ISAAC W. NICHOLS.

Visiting Physician—F. THOMPSON, M. D.

BALTIMORE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This is one of the very best institutions of its kind in the State, and the county may well be proud of it. The rooms and corridors were, at the time of the Secretary's visit, scrupulously clean and neat. As noted in the last report, a fire-escape should be provided, since, if a fire should occur, it would be very difficult to remove the patients rapidly. There were, at the last inspection, four or five patients that were noisy and destructive, and should be removed to one of the State institutions, as there are not enough attendants at this almshouse to properly care for this class of patients. The Superintendent and his wife are unusually competent, and are very attentive to the welfare of the patients. No cases have required mechanical restraint, though several have been secluded. There were, at the last visit of the Secretary, 22 patients coming under the lunacy act.

Superintendent—J. B. HUNTER.

Visiting Physician—T. C. BUSSEY, M. D.

CAROLINE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

There have been no improvements in this almshouse during the past year. The building occupied by the white patients is quite comfortable, and, at the time of the Secretary's visit, was clean. The two cabins in which the colored inmates live are

dilapidated in the extreme, poorly furnished and by no means clean. There is one case in this almshouse that should have been removed many years ago—a negro, who has been mentioned in the reports for the last thirteen years. Formerly he was chained to a tree in good weather, but he is said to be more troublesome now and is kept confined in a filthy cell, so that his last state is worse than his first. There are several other cases in this institution that would be far better in an asylum. The number coming under the lunacy act was, at the last inspection, 7. The capacity of the institution is about 20.

Superintendent—S. T. NORRIS.

Visiting Physician—DR. MANSHIP.

CARROLL COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

No improvements are to be noted at this almshouse. The buildings are poorly constructed, old and out of repair, and the rooms not as clean as they ought to be. The same unsanitary and filthy closet arrangements are to be seen, although the attention of the authorities has been called to the matter. The old building in which the male patients, white and colored, are kept is not fit for the purpose for which it is used and should be replaced by some more suitable structure. The Secretary noted in several of the rooms bottles containing coal oil with a rag for a wick, and was informed by the superintendent that the patients used this primitive means of illumination because they were not allowed lamps for fear of fire.

The management of this almshouse is by no means what it should be. There are at present 15 cases coming under the lunacy act, all chronic and not requiring hospital care. It must be said, however, that they should have better attention than they receive at present.

Superintendent—E. BERWAGER.

Visiting Physician—L. E. ZEPP, M. D.

CECIL COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This almshouse, situated a short distance from Cherry Hill Asylum, which is described in another place, is an old building, but is in fairly good repair. It was found to be orderly and clean when last visited. The cases coming under the lunacy act are idiotic, feeble-minded and demented, a class that does not require hospital treatment. They numbered 27.

Superintendent—EDWARD LYNCH.

Visiting Physician—P. B. HOUSEKEEPER, M. D.

DORCHESTER COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

It is very gratifying to note that the old building at this almshouse, which was so severely criticised in the last report, has been replaced by a comfortable and well-arranged structure. The new building, which is of wood, is one story high and the dimensions are 82 x 38 feet. A wide hall runs through the building and the rooms are on each side of this hall. These rooms are of good size, well lighted and ventilated, and are finished in heart pine without plaster. Another passage divides the building transversely, and sliding doors at the intersection of the two halls permits of a complete separation of the two sections of the building. The front portion is for white and the rear for colored patients. Wide porches front and back and smaller porches on the sides of the house afford an opportunity for the patients to be in the air in bad weather. A comfortable dining-room is provided in which the patients can assemble for their meals. There are twelve rooms, giving accommodation for from 25 to 30 patients. The building is tastefully painted and presents quite an attractive appearance. Altogether, the county is to be commended for this excellent little cottage. The cost of the house was only about \$3,000.

The only criticism that could be made is in regard to the mode of heating, which is by stoves and open fires, not a very suitable method for the class of patients at this almshouse.

There are no acute cases in this almshouse, and only one patient that gives any trouble—an epileptic, who assists in the farm work and at long intervals has attacks, during which he has to be mechanically restrained. The superintendent is a capable, efficient man, who looks well after the comfort of the patients. It would be advisable to employ a matron for this institution, since the superintendent has the care of a large farm in addition to the supervision of the patients, and is not allowed an assistant.

At the last inspection of this almshouse there were 12 patients coming under the lunacy act.

Superintendent—A. B. LECOMPTE.

Visiting Physician—GEORGE P. JONES, M. D.

HARFORD COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

There are no changes to be noted in this almshouse during the past year. The rooms are clean and the patients well cared for. The cases are nearly all chronic and do not require hospital treatment. The Secretary advised the removal of one case during the year, which was promptly done by the County Commissioners. The number of patients present November 30, 1899, was 14.

Superintendent—M. C. NORRIS.

Visiting Physician—SILAS SCARBORO, M. D.

KENT COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

There were no improvements to be observed at this almshouse at the last inspection. The building in which the white insane and paupers are kept is in good repair and clean. The buildings for the colored population are dilapidated and uncleanly. There are several cases in this institution that should be removed to one of the State asylums. It is to be

regretted that the Lunacy Commission has not the authority to insist upon better accommodations than are afforded the colored patients in this almshouse. The number of patients present on November 30th was 12.

Superintendent—WILLIAM KNIGHT.

Visiting Physician—CHARLES W. WHALAND, M. D.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

No improvements have been made in the buildings of this almshouse, which, as were noted in the last report, are in bad repair and not well adapted for the purpose for which they are used. At the last visit of the Secretary the corridors and rooms were clean and the building comfortably warmed. There are twelve cases coming under the lunacy act in this institution, but all of them are tractable and do not require hospital treatment. There is a feeble minded negro woman in this almshouse who has given birth to a number of children while an inmate, and when last seen was nearly ready to add another to her deplorably long list. It would be far more economical for the county to send this woman to one of the State institutions rather than support her and her yearly progeny.

Superintendent—L. RICKETTS.

Visiting Physician—E. ANDERSON, M. D.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The main building of this institution, which is occupied by the superintendent and his family and a few white patients, is in good repair, and was clean and orderly at the last inspection. The rest of the patients occupy two outbuildings, both of which are dilapidated and utterly unfit for the purpose for which they are used. The smaller building, having two rooms, is occupied by white men and the larger one by the colored

population. This latter building is about 24 x 24 feet, one story, and has four rooms, one of which is a general sitting-room. In the three small rooms there are 12 patients, all more or less insane. The rooms were dirty and very poorly furnished, and the whole building one that the county should be ashamed of. The total capacity for patients in all the buildings is not more than 16, yet at the last visit of the secretary there were 21 inmates. The only improvement noted was a bathtub in a small outbuilding. The water supply at this almshouse is drawn from a badly-located well. There is an insane white woman in this almshouse with a baby a few months old, which is the third pauper she has contributed to the county. This county should see to it that their insane paupers receive better care than is now bestowed upon them. There are at present 14 patients coming under the lunacy act.

Superintendent—RICHARD S. BELL.

Visiting Physician—JOHN E. SANDSBURY, M. D.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This institution was not found in as good condition this year as last. The main building, occupied by the superintendent and his family and a few white patients, was clean and in good order. The building for the white insane was not in as good a condition as it should be. Several of the rooms were dirty, and in one or two of them the odor was almost overpowering. The building in which the colored insane are kept is entirely unsuitable, and was far from clean. There are several cases in this almshouse that should be removed to one of the State institutions, where they could be properly cared for. During the past year one insane woman, white, has given birth to a child. There are 25 patients coming under the lunacy act. The total capacity of this almshouse is from 40 to 50 patients.

Superintendent—WM. JESTER.

Visiting Physician—JAMES HOLTON, M. D.

SAINT MARY'S COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This dilapidated building has undergone no repairs during the year. In some of the rooms the plaster is hanging from the ceiling, the floors are uneven and rough, the staircases are rickety and the whole building is gradually falling to pieces. During the past year an insane negro woman has become pregnant at the institution. There are only 5 patients coming under the lunacy act and these are all chronic, except one. The capacity of the almshouse is about 15. The management is evidently far from what it should be and the institution is a disgrace to the county.

Superintendent—D. J. BOWLES.

Visiting Physician—THOMAS LYNCH, M. D.

SOMERSET COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The building occupied by the superintendent and his family and the white patients was found clean and in good order. The outbuildings, in which the insane are kept, are dilapidated and untidy. There is too much mingling of the sexes in this almshouse, which criticism is emphasized by the fact that a deaf and dumb and idiotic negro woman gave birth to a child during the past year. Nearly all the cases in this almshouse are chronic and need not be removed. There was one case at the last inspection that is said to be chained from time to time. The number coming under the lunacy act on Nov. 30th was 5.

Superintendent—J. PRITCHETT.

Visiting Physician—R. W. DASHIELD, M. D.

TALBOT COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This almshouse, at the last visit of the Secretary, was found in excellent condition. The matron is very energetic and

capable, and the institution is well managed. The cases are all chronic and do not require hospital treatment. The number of patients present November 30th, 1899, was 16.

Superintendent—GEORGE CAMPER.

Visiting Physician—JAMES B. MERRITT, M. D.

WICOMICO COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This almshouse is in bad repair and unsuited for the purpose for which it is employed. The rooms, however, are clean and neat, though poorly furnished. The cases are chronic and do not require hospital treatment. The number coming under the lunacy act was, on November 30th, 13. No patient has been restrained or secluded during the year.

Superintendent—HENRY J. SEABREASE.

Visiting Physician—W. H. H. DASHIELL, M. D.

WORCESTER COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The main building of this almshouse was found in good repair and clean. The buildings in which the colored insane are kept are in every way unsatisfactory and should be replaced by something better. There were no cases at the last visit of the Secretary that required removal. The number of cases coming under the lunacy act was, on November 30th, 9.

Superintendent—JAMES H. JOHNSON.

Visiting Physician—W. D. STRAUGHN, M. D.

STATISTICS.

It was thought best to condense the statistics of the insane in the State, since nearly all the institutions publish detailed reports, which can be obtained upon application. The same method of classifying the different institutions that was used last year has been followed in this report, viz. : State and City Hospitals for the Insane, Private and Corporate Institutions, County Asylums and County Almshouses.

It is believed that the statistics of the insane in the State are as nearly exact as can be obtained. Of course, in estimating the insane in the almshouses it is sometimes difficult to know just where to draw the line, but in these figures have been included all cases of idiocy and dementia that were found in these institutions. It will be seen that this year's census of the insane shows a marked increase over the figures of previous years. This is in part due to the fact that the Secretary has personally collected most of the statistics and has included in the enumeration all cases of idiocy and dementia that were found in any of the institutions. After making all due allowances, however, it will be seen that there has been a decided increase in the number of the insane in the State during the past year.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Statistics of the State and City Hospitals for the Insane and Feeble-Minded.

HOSPITALS.	Remaining Nov. 30, 1898					Admitted from Nov. 30, 1898, to Nov. 30, 1899.					Showing the Condition of Patients Discharged from Nov. 30, 1898, to Nov. 30, 1899.					Remaining Nov. 30, 1899.				
	White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.								White.		Colored.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maryland Hospital for the Insane (Spring Grove)	250	232	29	24	535	31	37	7	5	80	21	4	11	43	79	245	235	31	25	536
Second Hospital for the Insane (Springfield).....	180	..	..	..	180	30	..	..	..	30	4	..	..	9	13	197	..	..	..	197
Bay View Asylum.....	35	189	55	79	358	44	27	29	24	124	22	25	25	43	115	44	188	57	78	367
Maryland Asylum and Training-School for the Feeble Minded	49	31	..	..	80	11	13	..	..	24	..	6	2	2	10	53	41	..	..	94
Totals.....	514	452	84	103	1153	116	77	36	29	258	47	35	38	97	217	539	464	88	103	1194

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Statistics of the Private and Corporate Institutions for the Insane.

INSTITUTIONS.	Remaining Nov. 30, '98.			Admitted from Nov. 30, '98, to Nov. 30, '99.			Showing the Condition of Patients Discharged from Nov. 30, 1898, to Nov. 30, 1899.					Remaining Nov. 30, '99.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Recover- ed.	Im- proved	Unim- proved	Died.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Mount Hope Retreat.....	249	363	612	68	76	144	52	30	9	65	156	255	345	600
Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital	50	41	91	50	41	91	14	25	21	13	73	49	49	98
Richard Gundry Home.....	5	22	27	31	21	52	11	27	4	6	48	10	21	31
Conrad's Sanitarium	7	8	15	7	12	19	6	5	3	5	19	7	7	14
Rigg's Cottage.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	3
Font Hill Training-School ..	18	5	23	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	1	2	16	6	22
Mrs. Gundry's Sanitarium...	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	10	8	3	1	22	.....	6	6
Totals.....	330	440	770	158	182	340	94	97	40	91	322	338	436	774

TABLE No. 3.
Showing the Statistics of the County Asylums for the Insane.

ASYLUMS.	Remaining Nov. 30, 1898.					Admitted from Nov. 30, 1898, to Nov. 30, 1899.					Showing the Condition of Patients Discharged from Nov. 30, 1898, to Nov. 30, 1899.					Remaining Nov. 30, 1899.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.						White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Montevue (Frederick Co.).....	46	39	24	24	133	11	10	13	16	50	18	7	...	11	36	37	43	30	37	147
Sylvan Retreat (Allegany Co.)...	37	41	...	2	80	10	5	...	...	15	2	4	2	8	16	39	42	...	2	83
Cherry Hill (Cecil Co.).....	17	8	3	2	30	5	2	2	1	10	...	2	...	4	6	15	9	5	2	31
Bellevue (Washington Co.)....	25	30	4	5	64	5	5	1	...	11	3	3	...	2	8	28	29	5	5	67
Totals.....	125	118	31	33	307	31	22	16	17	86	23	16	2	25	66	119	123	40	46	328

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Statistics of the County Almshouses in Which Insane Are Kept.

COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.	Remaining Nov. 30, 1898.					Admitted from Nov. 30, 1898, to Nov. 30, 1899.					Showing the Condition of Patients Discharged from Nov. 30, 1898, to Nov. 30, 1899.					Remaining Nov. 30, 1899.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Allegany.....						1				1						6	10			16
Anne Arundel.....	3	1	1	3	8	4	1	1		6			4	3	7	5	2	3		10
Baltimore.....	8	4	3	5	20	5	3	6		14			6	1	7	7	6	4	6	23
Caroline.....		1	2	1	4				1	1				1	1		2	2	3	7
Carroll.....	3		1		4	1	1	1		3						5	6	3	1	15
Cecil.....						6		4		10						16	3	6	2	27
Dorchester.....	4	2	2	4	12	1		2		3				3	3	3	4	3	2	12
Harford.....	4	2	2	4	12	2	2	1	3	8				9	9	3	2	4	5	14
Kent.....	2	3	3	4	12											2	3	3	4	12
Montgomery.....	3	3	2	2	10								1	1		3	2	3	4	12
Prince George's.....	5	3	10	6	24	4	4	5	3	16			10	8	18	3	2	4	5	14
Queen Anne's.....	5	3	2	2	12	3		4	1	8			1	3	4	6	5	5	9	25
St. Mary's.....		2	1	3	6			1		1				1	1		1	1	3	5
Somerset.....	1	2	1	1	5			2		2			1	1	2	1	2	1	1	5
Talbot.....			3	5	8		2	1	2	5	1	1	1		3	2	3	4	7	16
Wicomico.....	3	1	5	5	14	1		2		3		1		4	5	3	1	5	4	13
Worcester.....	5	1	1	2	9											5	1	1	2	9
Totals.....	46	28	39	47	160	28	13	30	10	81	1	2	23	35	61	70	55	52	58	235

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Statistics of the Colored Insane.

(These figures are given in detail in the preceding Tables.)

INSTITUTIONS.	Remaining Nov. 30, 1898.	Admitted from Nov. 30, 1898, to Nov. 30, 1899.	Remaining Nov. 30, 1899.
State and City Hospitals for the Insane.....	167	65	191
County Asylums.....	64	33	86
County Almshouses.....	86	40	110
Totals.....	317	138	387

There are no colored insane in any of the private, or corporate institutions.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing a Comparison Between the Years 1898 and 1899.

YEARS.	Admitted.	Discharged or Died.	Remaining November 30.
1898.....	*998	*837	2390
1899.....	765	666	2531

* The increase of these figures over the corresponding ones of the year 1899 is due to the discharge of a large number of patients from Bay View Asylum and their admission into the Second Hospital.